

THE BROAD AX

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Will promulgate and at all times uphold the true principles of Democracy, and Catholicism, Protestantism, Priesthood, Single Taxers, Republicans, or anyone else can have their say, so long as their language is proper and responsibility is fixed.

The Broad Ax is a newspaper whose platform is broad enough for all, ever claiming the editorial right to speak its own mind.

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THE BROAD AX

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PHONE DEKEL 4894.

JULIUS F. TAYLOR, Editor and Publisher

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WOMEN IMMODEST, SAYS DIVINE.

Extreme Dress Encourages Mashers, Asserts the Rev. Norman B. Barr.

"No woman who dresses modestly and carries herself in a modest manner need fear being annoyed by 'mashers' on the streets," was the statement made by the Rev. Norman B. Barr, pastor of the Olivet Memorial church, Penn and Vedder streets, in an address at the weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' association in the Ohio Building Monday.

"The average 'masher' will not approach a woman on the street unless he receives some encouragement, either from her extreme manner of dressing or from her actions, such as loud talking or laughing or the bold manner in which she looks at persons on the streets," continued the pastor. "In the cases which have come under my observation, such has invariably been the cause of the woman being approached."

"If women could be induced to abandon the present-day fashions I believe the 'mashers' would become a thing of the past. Twenty-five years ago a woman being accosted on the streets was an unheard of occurrence. 'Nowadays women are becoming active in every line of endeavor and are becoming less modest than formerly. No woman who wears a dress which exhibits every line of her figure can be called a modest woman.'"

Rev. Barr has boldly stated, the absolute truth, in relation, to the boldness of women in all things. In our boyhood days, the lady in old Virginia who was highly cultured in every respect, and represented the highest type, of Anglo-Saxon womanhood, who had charge of our early training taught us, to look upon women, as purified Angels, and that idea was so thoroughly instilled in our mind at an early age, that it was horrifying to us, after coming North, to see women, or ladies if you please, conducting themselves, in a manner entirely unbecoming to those who claim to be decent and respectable.

It is needless to say, that it caused our eyes to open wide in wonderment when we first landed in Philadelphia, Pa. and in other large Northern cities, and finally in Chicago, to see women both White and Colored, who move in the upper society, rushing in and out of the front doors of saloons and some of them standing up to the bar drinking as boldly as the men, smoking cigars, cigarettes, using vile or bad language, and staggering up and down the streets, just like drunken men.

Women who conducted themselves in this manner, only a few years ago, were eternally and forever disgraced. Now they are highly honored and considered to be real smart, if they can drink 20 or 30 highballs or Manhattan Cocktails at one sitting and otherwise debauch themselves in general.

Not so many years ago, the ladies would retire to their bedrooms, when they desired to powder their faces and arrange or re-arrange their toilets. Now it is no uncommon thing or sight to observe them painting or powdering up their faces while strolling and flirting on the downtown streets of Chicago.

The present modern woman and her style of dress is frightful to behold. She will persist in stuffing herself into dresses which are about four times too small, and if she would walk on all fours like our former ancestors, she would resemble some of the fat or stout cows and other animals.

Men with their eyes and ears wide open possessing one ounce of brains cannot entertain the highest respect for the swaggering and staggering modern woman.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones, 6641 Evans avenue; returned home Friday evening from Watseka, Illinois; the former home of Mrs. Jones. On Tuesday evening Mr. Jones, again departed for that city to transact some business. He will arrive home this evening in time to take in the cash, at the cash register in the Elite cafe, 3030 State street.

GOV. CHARLES S. DENEEN'S ADDRESS.

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strange to say, has been omitted from the later compilations of the Statutes of Illinois. Yet this Act may well be considered as the fundamental charter of the new government established in Illinois in 1812.

By the terms of this Act, the right to vote was granted to all free white males twenty-one years of age, who had paid a county or territorial tax, no matter how small, and had resided in the territory one year. This Act also provided that not only the members of the Lower House but also the five councilors should be directly elected in five districts instead of being nominated by the representative body. Thirdly, the delegate to Congress was to be directly elected by the people, instead of by the legislature.

One hundred years ago last Saturday (September 14, 1812) Governor Edwards issued two proclamations providing for two of the events we are now celebrating. One of them established three new counties; Madison, Gallatin and Johnson, which, with the two former counties of St. Clair and Randolph, formed the five districts for electing the members of the council. The other ordered an election to be held October 8-10 for delegates to Congress, members of the council and representatives.

At the election, Shadrach Bond was elected as the first delegate to Congress from the territory of Illinois and took his seat December 2d. The first council consisted of Pierre Menard of Randolph, president; Benjamin Talbot of Gallatin, William Biggs of St. Clair, Samuel Judy of Madison and Thomas Ferguson of Johnson. In the House of Representatives, Randolph county was represented by George Fisher (who was Speaker); Gallatin, by Alexander Wilson and Phillip Trammel; Johnson, by John Grammer; St. Clair, by Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short; and Madison, by William Jones.

The first Legislature of Illinois Territory met at Kaskaskia on November 12, 1812. The session lasted one day over a month, and the principal law enacted was one continuing in force the laws previously enacted by the Governor and judges, and such of the Statutes of Indiana Territory as were not local in character or had not been repealed. Some of these had been laws of the Northwest Territory which had been re-enacted by each successive government.

A second session of the first legislature was held in 1813; and there were two other territorial legislatures, 1814-16, and 1816-18, which held two short sessions each. Then Illinois was admitted as a State, and the territorial legislature was succeeded by the first General Assembly of the State.

It may be of interest here to relate the fact that in the year 1812 my great-grandfather, Risdon Moore, the first of our family to settle in Illinois, came from Georgia and settled in the neighboring county of St. Clair, about four miles east of Belleville. He was very active in the political life of the times and was elected to the territorial legislature for the two sessions of 1814 and 1816 and was chosen speaker for the term. He was also a representative from St. Clair county to the first, second and third General Assemblies after the admission of Illinois to the Union. In the great struggle over the slavery question in 1823 and 1824 he was a pronounced anti-slavery advocate and incurred the enmity of the pro-slavery party to such a degree that he was burned by them in effigy at Troy, this county.

Since the establishment of the territorial legislature of Illinois in 1812, the people of Illinois have never been without representative government. We are therefore celebrating today the completion of one hundred years of continuous self-government, based on popular suffrage. Even the slight restrictions of the Act of 1812 were removed when the first State Constitution of 1818 went into effect.

The provisions of our Constitution of 1818 are the same, in general, as those of the other State constitutions; though some of the provisions in the bills of rights of the other state constitutions were omitted. For example—There is no positive declaration in the first Illinois Bill of Rights against slavery, such as is found in the Ohio constitution. There is no declaration of the right of the citizen to bear arms. There is no declaration against standing armies or the quartering of soldiers. There is no declaration against hereditary titles; and there is no statement (as in the constitutions of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other states) excepting the bill of rights from the powers of government.

Nevertheless, that the general purposes of the establishment of a representative government, as declared in the Illinois Bill of Rights, namely: "That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established" were well subserved by this instrument is apparent from the fact that it met all the requirements of our State government for thirty years.

One of the men most active in the organization of our State and its preparation for admission to the Union in 1818 was Nathaniel Pope, who was elected our territorial delegate to Congress in 1816. Not only are we indebted to him for his services in this connection but also for the fact that the northern boundary of our State was fixed at its present position. While the bill for an Act to enable Illinois to organize as a State was pending before Congress, it was so amended, upon motion of Nathaniel Pope, as to establish the northern boundary of the new State sixty-one miles north of the boundary fixed by the ordinance of 1787, which had placed it at a line parallel with the southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

This extension of our territory gave to Illinois a port upon Lake Michigan and in the course of events has given us at Chicago not only the greatest of lake ports but the greatest city of the interior and the greatest railroad center in the world.

The chief object which Nathaniel Pope had in view in securing for Illinois a position upon the Great Lakes was the uniting of our political fortunes with those of the eastern and northern states instead of with the southern states, thus casting our lot with the anti-slavery states and, in the event of civil disturbance over the slavery question, making our State, as he foresaw, the keystone to the perpetuity of the Union.

This was one of the most important instances of the wise adaptation of our laws and their territorial jurisdiction to our political conditions as foreseen by one of the most far-sighted of our early statesmen. As we all know now, Illinois did become, both in the struggle of opinion which preceded the Civil War and in the Civil War itself, the keystone to the perpetuity of the Union. It was here that Lincoln and Douglas engaged in the great debates which, though futile to prevent the war, clearly defined its issues and undoubtedly controlled in a great measure the course of Lincoln on the question of emancipation and brought to his support his great opponent and his followers on the question of the preservation of the Union. It was from this State that Lincoln went to take charge of the government in the darkest hour of our history, and it was from this State that, when the call for troops was made, the great army of 260,000 men led by Grant and Logan went to join the northern forces.

The fact that our Declaration of Independence—our great national protest against tyranny and declaration of the rights of man—was proclaimed in the city of Philadelphia and that the constitutional convention afterwards met at that place to frame our national constitution, has caused every patriotic American to venerate that city as the cradle of our liberties and the birthplace of our national government. And in the same way the fact that the first steps toward the establishment of representative government in our State were taken here will make this city memorable in the annals of Illinois.

In closing, I will say a word about the beautiful monument which has been erected to commemorate the event we have gathered here to celebrate. Its symbolical figures representing Virtue, Law, Education and Plenty, fitly typify the origin and course of our State's progress. To the virtues of the men gathered here we are indebted for the law under which we live, for the educational opportunities which our children enjoy and for the plenty or abundance of all the good things of life, physical, spiritual, moral and social which flow from the sturdy virtues of the free citizen, his ready obedience to the law and his education or training for the duties and responsibilities of life.

WALTERS A. M. E. ZION CHURCH.

Cor. 38th & Dearborn Sts.

Rev. H. J. Callis, Pastor.

The services at our church on last Sunday was up to the usual interest, the audiences were large, the offerings were good and three persons joined the church.

Sunday is Woman's Day. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. H. J. Callis, President will have charge of the services all day. The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. Subject, "Christian Service." The society will serve a splendid dinner, beginning immediately after the close of the morning service. At the afternoon service at 3 p. m. Dr. Callis will preach Subject, "The Heroines of the Cross" the choir will render special music at all of the services. At the evening service a special woman's program will be rendered. The main address will be delivered by Miss E. M. Knox a Missionary from China. Miss Grace Dover of St. Paul, Minn., will render a solo.

A special invitation is extended to the women of all the churches to be present at the afternoon service, this is to be the general service for representatives from all the churches. —(8)

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR, AUGUST 30, 1912.

Chief among the great conservation problems which call upon our State for solution, none can be more important than that presented by present conditions in the matter of waste of the energy and resources of our State and Nation through destruction by fire. Commendable as is the movement to conserve our natural resources I am impressed also with the great necessity of conserving the properties of our people. Our natural resources merely awaited the discoverer. Our built properties represent time and money and energy and every one of these buildings destroyed through the agency of the red plague of fire is an irretrievable loss to the community at large.

Between 1901 and 1910 the per capita loss through fire in the United States was \$2.71 as compared to the total European per capita loss during the same period of thirty-three cents and the German per capita loss of nineteen cents. Between 1900 and 1910 the population of the United States increased seventy-three per cent while the fire loss increased 134 per cent. Illinois and her citizens suffered a loss of property by fire last year of approximately \$11,000,000. This loss increased the burden of taxation directly to the property owners who insure and, indirectly to the people at large in the loss of taxes on the property burned. It was a tremendous drain upon the resources of our State. In contrasting the conditions in Continental Europe, with their laws regulating the construction and protection of building and the general work of fire prevention, with the conditions in this country it appears that fifty per cent of the fire waste in Illinois and the nation is preventable. This Five and One-half Million Dollars should be saved to the people of this State by arousing the public mind into action in a concerted effort to minimize the causes of carelessness, ignorance and arson which have brought about prevailing conditions within our State.

Greater even than the loss of property is the tremendous loss of life through the agency of fire. More than five thousand lives were lost, according to the statistics, by fire last year in the United States and Canada. The citizenship of our State should unite to conserve the property of our people as we conserve the health and lives of the people of this State.

To this end, therefore, it is most earnestly recommended that Wednesday

NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1912, which is the forty-first anniversary of the great Chicago fire, be set aside and be known throughout the State of Illinois as

FIRE PREVENTION DAY, that on said day all owners of property shall take steps to see that their buildings be thoroughly inspected for the purpose of discovery and removal of dangerous conditions therein; that the civic authorities concerned in the prevention of fires take steps to call the attention of the people of their community to the common fire dangers and co-operate with them in every possible way in correcting dangerous conditions and that our school authorities, both public and private, shall on the above day conduct such appropriate exercises as will impress upon the pupils of our schools the danger of fire and the methods of its prevention and, that in every school in this State a fire drill shall that day be inaugurated and that these fire drills be made a permanent feature and practiced at frequent intervals through the school year.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed at the Capitol in the City of Springfield, this Thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1912.

CHARLES S. DENEEN,

Governor.

By the Governor: C. J. DOYLE, Secretary of State.

HEALTH NOTES.

Health habits make healthy people.

Fresh air is free. Why not have it all the time?

The home may be only a humble cottage on a very small lot, but it can be kept as clean and its surroundings as tidy, as the more pretentious house and yard costing ten times the money. In other words people do not have to be rich to be clean, healthy and happy.

Here is a good way to keep sick: Never open the windows in your sleeping chamber. See that they are carefully closed at night and the room made as close and stuffy as possible. Keep out of the sunshine and be careful not to take long "nap" breathers. Eat any kind of food, no matter of its nutritive value and be as regular as you can as to the time of taking your meals. Also eat hurriedly; no wasting time over a matter of this kind. Wear an overcoat one day and go without it the next in winter

weather and change from heavy to light underwear any old time. Don't bathe oftener than once a month and never take exercise in the open air when you can play cards or billiards in a room filled with foul air and tobacco smoke. By following these few simple directions you will befriend the doctor and if they are rigidly followed, the undertaker will also have a chance to make a dollar.

Can you think of anything more absurd than this fact that not one person in every hundred gets his rightful supply of good, fresh air? This means that most of us do not get enough good air to keep us strong and vigorous and to enable us to ward off disease. And most absurd of all is the fact that people are themselves to blame for not getting at all times their share of fresh air. In most cases people work and sleep in bad air because they will not open doors and windows and thus help to make their indoor surroundings more like those they would have when working or living out of doors.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS SHOW RAPID GROWTH.

Increase from 1 to 200 in five years—Tuberculosis Causes Million Dollar Educational loss.

With the opening of the fall school term, over 200 open air schools and fresh air classes for tuberculous, and anemic children, and also for all children in certain rooms and grades, will be in operation in various parts of the United States, according to a statement published to-day by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

All of these schools, the association says, have been established since January, 1907, when the first institution of this character was opened in Providence, R. I. On January 1st, 1910, there were only 13 open air schools in this country and a year later the number had increased only to 29. Thus, the real growth in this movement has been with the last two years. Massachusetts now leads the states with 86 fresh air schools and classes for tuberculous, anemic and other school children, Boston alone having over eighty. New York comes next with 29, and Ohio is third with 21. Open air schools have now been established in nearly 50 cities in 19 different states.

Based on figures of population and mortality furnished by the United States Bureau of the Census, it is estimated that not less than 100,000 children now in school in the United States will die of tuberculosis before they are eighteen years of age, or that about 7000 of these children die annually from this one disease. Estimating that on an average each child who dies from tuberculosis has had six years of schooling, the aggregate loss to this country in wasted education each year amounts to well over \$1,000,000.

This loss and much of the incident suffering could be materially decreased if open air schools or classes for these children and those who are sickly and anemic were provided. The National Association estimates that there should be one such school for every 25,000 population, especially in cities.

CHIPS.

Mrs. Jennie E. Lewis, 21 E. 33rd street; is visiting in Buffalo, N. Y. She will be absent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wilborn, have removed from 5325 Dearborn street to 5257 Wabash avenue; where they will be pleased to meet their friends.

Miss Elizabeth B. Slaughter, 3544 Dearborn street; who has spent the last two or three months at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Morris, near Benton Harbor, Mich., will return home Sunday morning.

T. M. Grant, 3538 Dearborn street; who is quite a power in Republican politics, in the 2nd ward, has assumed the duties of the late Jackson Gordon, in the office of the Board of Assessors of Cook County.

Rev. John Wesley Hill, pastor, Tabernacle Methodist Church, New York City, will speak at Quinn Chapel Sunday evening, Sept. 22. Subject will be "International Peace." The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Negro Fellowship League.

Mrs. Virginia Green, the noted songstress, is stopping with her sister, Mrs. Nannie Duncan, 3248 Wabash avenue, and on October 1 Mrs. Green, will start on her annual winter singing tour; with the Williams' Jubilee Singers. Mrs. Green, possesses a rich and sweet voice, and attracts attention wherever she appears.

Hon. Edward D. Green, member of the legislature of Illinois; opened up headquarters on the 5th floor of the La Salle Hotel, Tuesday and he will

wage an active campaign throughout this state among the Afro-American voters, in behalf of the re-election of Gov. Charles S. Deneen. Mr. Green, states, "that Governor Deneen looks good to him as a winner, and that he will receive his usual strong vote among the Afro-Americans."

Mrs. Frank H. Lewis, 5017 Armour avenue; "I desire to express my approval, of the article in the last issue of The Broad Ax, on the death of Mrs. John Arthur Johnson. I carefully read the articles in all of the other papers, but none of them, came up to the article in The Broad Ax. It did not condemn Mrs. Johnson, nor Mr. Johnson, on account of their marriage, both of them representing opposite races, but it gave each an even show, which is quite a point in favor of justice."

Johnson Carter, an ex-convict, who was born on a farm in old Virginia, and who for 47 years was employed in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Leander J. McCormick, passed away the first of the week. Funeral services were held over his remains at Graceland Cemetery Tuesday afternoon. Rev. D. P. Roberts, pastor of Bethel church, officiated. Mr. Carter, secured his freedom, through the Emancipation Proclamation. He left \$2,000 to endow a bed at Provident Hospital. He was held in the highest esteem, by all the members of the McCormick family.

Officer J. V. Lacy, who for a long time, was one of the expert fly cops, who traveled from the Central station but now serving as Sergt. at the Stanton avenue station; is doing some good work in getting after the thieves and pickpockets in that district. A few days ago; Judge Hugh Robinson, 3144 Lake Park ave., of the Municipal Court was relieved of his pocketbook, which contained a note for \$2,000 and other valuable papers. He reported his loss to the Stanton avenue station, and Officer Lacy, was detailed to hit the trail of the holdup men. Some how or other they learned that he was after them; and on Tuesday morning Judge Robinson received by mail his pocketbook and notes. Sergt. Lacy, will continue to endeavor to run down pickpockets.

The Yeast Plant.

The smallest flower known to the botanist is said to be that of the yeast plant. It is microscopic in size and is said to be only one-hundredth of a millimeter in diameter.

Bricks.

There is no building material so durable as well made bricks. In the British museum are bricks taken from the buildings in Nineveh and Babylon which show no signs of decay or disintegration, although the ancients did not burn or bake them, but dried them in the sun. The baths of Caracalla and of Titus in Rome and the Thermes of Diocletian have endured the ravages of time far better than the stone of the Coliseum.

Blush of the Rose.

According to the poetical idea of Ovid, the rose was once white, but blushed red and remained so out of shame for allowing its thorns to inflict a wound on the feet of Venus.

The Fates.

Fable teaches that the fates were three goddesses, holding, one a spindle, another a distaff and the third a pair of shears. They spun the thread of human life, then cut it off, and men's destiny was either happy or unhappy according to the texture of the wool employed by these inexorable deities.

Pigeon Racing.

Pigeon racing, though known to the ancient Greeks, did not commence in modern times until 1818, when a match for a hundred miles was flown in Belgium.

First Glass Bottle.

About 70 A. D. the first glass bottle was made by the Romans, although the manufacture was not taken up in England until 1558.

A Big Mosquito.

Mosquitoes grow to great size in Burma. A young Scotchwoman who was making her first visit to that country had heard travelers' tales of the insect pest and was prepared for the worst. When she saw an elephant for the first time she said, "Will you be what's called a muskeetee?"

FOR SALE.

6 Room Cottage, good condition; 12 lots, Barn, shade Trees, Telephone, City Water, 5c fare. Price \$3,000. Phone Longwood 1421. 9811 Sangamon St., City.

FLATS TO RENT.

7340-7342 Wentworth Ave., first flat, 7 Rooms and Bath, \$20.00. Second flat, nothing better seven rooms and bath Rent \$22.00. 5754 Wentworth Ave., 5 Rooms and Bath front flats \$18.00 four room rear flats, Rent \$10.00 Stone front House 5521 Shields Ave., 5 Rooms and Bath, \$18.00 best resident district. 2811 Armour Ave., 2nd flat 5 Rooms and bath, \$16.00. 2412 La Salle Street, 5 Rooms, \$15.00.

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160 N. 5th Ave., Room 506, Phone Automatic 33-301.